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JEANEAH PAIK  
in care of Williams C. Paik  
14836 SATANAS ST.  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92129-1527

EXAMINER

HUYNH, CONG LAC T

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2178

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/776,171

Applicant(s)

BUVAC ET AL.

Examiner

Cong-Lac Huynh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 February 0201 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: the application and IDS filed on 2/2/01, priority 2/3/00.
2. Claims 1-54 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 24, 31, 32 are independent claims.

### *Priority*

3. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) is acknowledged.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-2, 4, 21, 32-33, 35, 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Okamoto (US Pat No. 6,572,660 B1, 6/3/03, filed 8/18/99).

Regarding independent claim 1, Okamoto discloses:

- removing user-selected content from a parent context (**col 7, lines 37-45**: “.. removing the associated source-visual element 70 (figure 5) from the original

view ...”; **figures 5-6, 9, 13**: the selected text 70 “History is outdated ... heroin” is removed from the parent page 60)

- creating and automatically naming a new context comprising said user-selected content (**col 1, line 43 to col 2, line 12**: “... (c) *automatically creates new documents on the fly as needed*; ... (e) *automatically titles newly created documents* ..”; **figure 13**: the new context comprising the selected content “History is outdated ... heroin” is created and named “Favorite quotes”; **figure 15C, #318**: “*Create new document*; move selected source object to new document; create hyperlink from HVE to new document; *label new document* with representation of HVE..”; note: HVE stands for hyperlink visual elements)
- inserting a reference to said new context in said parent context, wherein said reference comprises a uniquely identifying function of a name of said new context (**figures 8A-D, col 4, line 36 to col 5, line 36**: inserting the hyperlink feature to the text “Favorite quotes” in the parent sticky6 to make it a hyperlink, where the hyperlink is equivalent to the reference and the hyperlink comprises the name “Favorite quotes” of the sticky 78, which is equivalent to a new context of the claimed invention)

Regarding claim 2, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto discloses that said parent context and said new context are selected from the group consisting of files, web pages, windows, frames, buffers, and sticky notes (figure 13).

Regarding claim 4, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto discloses that the reference is a hyperlink (figures 8D, 9: the "Favorite quotes" is a hyperlink).

Regarding claim 21, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto discloses creating an icon representing said new context when said user-selected content is dragged from a parent editing means (**figures 6, 7, 8A-D, 9**: the little rectangle in the pointer 66 is considered as an icon representing the new context "Favorite quotes" when the user-selected content "History ... heroin" is dragged from the editing means in the parent sticky where said editing means is considered equivalent to the parent editing means).

Claims 32-33, 35, 52 are for the program storage device of method claims 1-2, 4, 21, and are rejected under the same rationale.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 3, 6-17, 20, 34, 37-48, 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto (US Pat No. 6,572,660 B1, 6/3/03, filed 8/18/99, priority 8/20/98) in view of Hennings et al. (US Pat No. 6,763,496 B1, 7/13/04, filed 3/31/99).

Regarding claim 3, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose that said name comprises a uniquely identifying function of a timestamp at which said new context creation occurs.

Hennings discloses the hyperlink linking to a linked document where there is a contextual information including the date and time when the document to be linked is last modified (**col 14, lines 26-46, figure 7A**: information associated to the hyperlink Cruises showing the date and time when the cruises.htm document is last modified).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings teaches a hyperlink linking to a document in association with the date and time when the linked document is modified providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto to easily *keep track the changes made to the linked document* which is equivalent to the text part

removed from the parent sticky and linked to the parent sticky in Okamoto, and is equivalent to the new context as claimed.

Regarding claim 6, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose inserting a back-reference to said parent context in said new content.

Hennings discloses the back link documents referring documents that contain a hyperlink to the linked documents (**col 8, lines 2-47, col 13, lines 24-35; figures 3C and 8**: document index.htm, caribbean.htm include the back links that link to document cruises.htm).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto for inserting a back-reference to the parent context in said new content for the following reason. Hennings discloses *the back links in the linked documents* which suggests that these back links should be inserted in the linked documents when these linked documents are created. This provides the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for inserting the back links into the linked documents in Okamoto to easily return to a higher level document from a current documents as well as to easily go back and forth the linked documents.

Regarding claim 7, which is dependent on claim 6, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose that said back-reference points to a particular location within said parent context.

Hennings discloses said back-reference points to a particular location within said parent context (**figures 3C and 8**: the back links in the caribbean.htm and index.htm point to a

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*particular position*, which is the location of the hyperlink Cruises in the parent page Travel Tickets; col 13, lines 24-35: "... a *back link identifies the location of another document (called a referring document) on the web site that contains a hyperlink to ...*").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto for inserting a back-reference to the parent context in said new content for the following reason. Hennings discloses *the back links in the linked documents* that point to the a particular position in the parent document providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for linking a linked document to its parent document using a back link pointing to the parent document.

Regarding claim 8, which is dependent on claim 7, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose that said location is a location of said reference.

As mentioned in claim 7, Hennings discloses the particular location is the location of said reference (**figures 3C and 8**: the location that the back links in the index.htm and the Caribbean.htm point to is the location of the hyperlink Cruises).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings discloses *the back links in the linked documents* that point to the a particular position in the parent document which is the location of a hyperlink providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for linking a linked document to its parent document using a back link pointing to a hyperlink in the parent document.



Regarding claim 9, which is dependent on claim 6, Okamoto and Hennings do not disclose that said back-reference is an invisible back-reference.

Instead, Hennings does disclose that the back links are the back references in the linked documents (figure 8).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Hennings and Okamoto to include the invisible back reference to the linked document which is equivalent to a new context as claimed since it was well known in the art that any web browser includes the Back button for a user to click on to refer back to the parent document of the viewing document. This suggests that the back reference can be an invisible back-reference instead of a visible one as in Hennings.

Regarding claim 10, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose providing an editing means by which a user views and edits said new context. Hennings discloses an editing means by which a user views and edits said new context (**col 15, lines 36-51**: the fact that the Caribbean.htm linked from the Cruises.htm document is modified indicates that Hennings includes an editing means for viewing and editing the linked document which is considered equivalent to a new context as claimed since the new context is merely a linked document linked to a parent document). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings teaches the

editing feature providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for changing a linked document as desired.

Regarding claim 11, which is dependent on claim 10, Okamoto does not explicitly that said editing means is provided in dependence on selection of said reference by said user.

Hennings discloses that said editing means is provided in dependence on selection of said reference by said user (**figure 8, col 15, lines 36-51**: the fact that the Caribbean.htm is modified implies that a user has to select a hyperlink that links to the document the user wants to modify; in other words, editing means is provided based on the user selection of the hyperlink).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings discloses providing the editing means in dependence on selection of said reference by said user thus motivating to incorporate into Okamoto for easily selecting and changing the linked documents as desired.

Regarding claim 12, which is dependent on claim 11, Okamoto does not disclose that said editing means is provided without requiring said user to supply said name.

Hennings disclose the editing is provided without requiring said user to supply said name (**col 15, lines 36-51, figure 5**: modifying the Caribbean.htm implies that a user selects the hyperlink Caribbean to open the Caribbean.htm document to edit; the editing

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method, therefore, only requires the user to *select a given hyperlink in a web page*, it does not require the user to supply the name).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings discloses providing the editing means without requiring the user to supply said name providing the advantage to incorporate to Okamoto to have the capability to modify the linked document by selecting a given hyperlink by a user instead of supplying the name of the hyperlink which is a time consuming since to supply the name, the user has to type the name of the hyperlink which may lead to a typographical error.

Regarding claim 13, which is dependent on claim 10, Okamoto does not disclose creating and saving a new version of said new context upon providing said editing means.

Hennings discloses creating and saving a new version of said new context upon providing said editing means (**figure 5, #302** Modifying document, **#304** Save document; **col 13, lines 11-35**: "... it is desirable to add contextual information to the hyperlink that *refer to the HTML document being edited* ... A back link identifies the location of another document (called a referring document) on the web site that contains a hyperlink to *the edited HTML document ...*"; the fact that the linked document is edited implies that a new version of the new context is created via editing action).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings discloses creating

and saving a linked document which is considered equivalent to a new version of said new context as claimed upon providing the editing feature thus motivating to incorporate into Okamoto for easily changing the linked documents as desired.

Regarding claim 14, which is dependent on claim 13, Okamoto does not disclose that said new version is named with a uniquely function of a timestamps at which said new version is created.

Hennings discloses naming the new version a uniquely function of a timestamps at which said new version is created. (**figure 7A, col 14, lines 26-60**: document Cruises has the information 502 showing the time and the date when the document Cruises is last modified in March 30, 1999 at 4:30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto to include the timestamps with the name of the new version of the new context which is equivalent to the linked document for the following reason. Hennings discloses the timestamps with the name of linked document showing when the document is last modified providing the advantage to incorporate to Okamoto for recording when a linked document is created for conveniently tracking the changes made to the linked document by the order of time.

Regarding claim 15, which is dependent on claim 13, Okamoto does not disclose that said new context and said new version of said new context are stored in a directory, and said editing means provides a selected version of said new context in said directory.

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Hennings discloses editing and saving the linked document in conjunction with the time of modifying (figure 7A, col 14, lines 26-46). Henning also discloses selecting a document for modifying (**figure 5A, col 13, lines 11-35**: open a document then modify the document where open a document implies that said document is selected to open). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings discloses selecting a linked document to modify and saving said modified document where saving said document implies that when saving, the modified document should be stored in a directory conventionally. This provides the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto to easily keep track of the changes made to the linked documents by the order of time.

Regarding claim 16, which is dependent on claim 15, Okamoto does not disclose that the selected version is a most recent version.

Henning discloses that the selected version is a most recent version (**figure 7A**: selecting the information of the Cruises will display the dialog showing the date when the document is last modified where the last modified version is the most recent version of the document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Henning discloses the information including when the document is last modified providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for easily keep track of the changes made to the linked documents as well as providing the most recent version to user.

Regarding claim 17, which is dependent on claim 15, Okamoto does not disclose that the selected version is selected by said user.

Henning discloses that the selected version is selected by said user (**figure 7A**: selecting a document by a user to view the time when the last change is made to the document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Henning discloses selecting the last modified version of the document providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for user to select the most recent version of a document.

Regarding claim 20, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not disclose storing the new context in a directory, wherein said directory is named with a uniquely identifying function of a timestamps at which said context creation occurs.

Henning discloses storing the new context with a uniquely identifying function of a *timestamps at which said context modification occurs* (**figure 7A, col 14, lines 26-46**: the Cruises hyperlink that links to the linked document cruises.htm where the linked document is equivalent to the new context is saved with the associated information of the date and time the document is last modified; **col 13, lines 11-35**: the linked document can be created or edited).

Hennings does not disclose that the new context is stored in a directory and the timestamps of the new context at which said context creation occurs.

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However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Hennings to include storing the new context in a directory with a uniquely identifying function of a timestamps at which said context creation occurs for the following reason. The fact that the linked document can be saved suggests that said document should be stored in a directory of the system storage. Further, the fact that Hennings discloses *creating and saving the linked document*, and displaying the name of the linked document with the associated information of the *date and time when said document is last modified* suggests displaying the name of the linked document with the date and time when said document is created also since said time information is created for recording actions made to said document. In other words, displaying the name of the linked document with the timestamps at which said context creation occurs further suggests that said name and the associated timestamps be stored in the system so that they can be retrieved for displaying.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto since Hennings suggests storing the new context in a directory with timestamps at which said context creation occurs providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for easily tracking the changes made to the linked documents.

Claims 34, 37-48, 51 are for the program storage device of method claims 3, 6-17, 20, and are rejected under the same rationale.

9. Claims 5, 18-19, 36, 49-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto (US Pat No. 6,572,660 B1, 6/3/03, filed 8/18/99, priority 8/20/98) in view of Microsoft Word 2000, referred as Word, screenshots pages 1-3.

Regarding claim 5, which is dependent on claim 4, Okamoto does not explicitly disclose that said hyperlink is an expandable hyperlink capable of being associated with user-inserted linked text.

Word discloses that once a hyperlink is created, the hyperlink can be expandable since a user can edit a hyperlink by inserting more text to the hyperlink (**pages 2-3**: hyperlink "hypermedia processing" can be edited by inserting more text so it becomes hyperlink "hypermedia and network processing").

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Word into Okamoto since Word teaches editing a hyperlink by inserting more text into the hyperlink providing the advantage to include in Okamoto to provide a flexibility of generating a hyperlink text as desired by expanding the hyperlink text after it is created.

Regarding claim 18, which is dependent on claim 10, Okamoto does not disclose that the editing means comprises a context named by user-inserted linked text associated with said reference.

Word discloses that once a hyperlink is created, the hyperlink can be expandable since a user can edit a hyperlink by inserting more text to the hyperlink (**pages 2-3**: hyperlink



“hypermedia processing” can be edited by inserting more text by a user so it becomes hyperlink “hypermedia and network processing”).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Word into Okamoto since Word discloses the capability of modifying a hyperlink text where said modifying includes the user-inserted linked text associating with the hyperlink providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for changing the hyperlink text conveying a context generated by user.

Regarding claim 19, which is dependent on claim 18, Okamoto does not disclose recording said user-inserted linked text in a history list when said editing is provided. Word discloses a well-known feature of the Edit function (performed when clicking on Edit button) that stored all the words inserted by a user to an existing text so that if the user wants to delete some text, then wants to restore the deleted text, Word will render original text inserted by the user. This implies that the user-inserted text is recorded in a history list so that the text entered by a user, after being deleted, can be restored as requested.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Word into Okamoto since Word has the capability of recording the words inserted by a user to when modifying a text portion providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto for recording the inserted text made to a linked document by a user in a history list when performing editing and for easily restoring the deleted text later on.

Claim 36 is for the program storage device of method claim 5, and is rejected under the same rationale.

Claims 49-50 are for the program storage device of method claims 18-19, and are rejected under the same rationale.

10. Claims 22-23, 53-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto (US Pat No. 6,572,660 B1, 6/3/03, filed 8/18/99, priority 8/20/98).

Regarding claim 22, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not disclose repeating steps (a), (b), and (c) for said new context to create an additional new context, wherein said new context is a parent of said additional new context.

Instead, Okamoto discloses a method for easily creating hyperlinks and hyperlinked documents by directly manipulating of information (col 1, lines 43-60, col 2, lines 45-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Okamoto to include repeating steps (a), (b), (c) for said new context to create an additional new context, wherein said new context is a parent of said additional new context for the following reason. The fact that the method of Okamoto is for creating a plurality of hyperlinks and hyperlinked documents *where it was obvious that the hyperlinked documents can be linked together as nested documents* suggests repeating said steps so that a plurality of *hyperlinked documents* be created. In other words, an additional new context can be created from a new context.

Regarding claim 23, which is dependent on claim 1, Okamoto does not disclose repeating steps (a), (b), and (c) for additional user-selected content in said parent context to create an additional new context.

Instead, Okamoto discloses a method for easily creating hyperlinks and hyperlinked documents by directly manipulating of information (col 1, lines 43-60, col 2, lines 45-59). Okamoto further discloses that there are more than one sticky linking to the same hyperlink Favorite quotes (figures 8D, 13: sticky7, Favorite quotes).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Okamoto to include repeating steps (a), (b), (c) for additional user-selected content in said parent context to create an additional new context for the following reason. The fact that Okamoto discloses creating more than one sticky documents linked to a parent context suggests that repeating said steps to create a plurality of sticky documents, which are equivalent to the new context, via creating an additional new context of the additional user-selected content in said parent context.

Claims 53-54 are for the program storage device of method claims 22-23, and are rejected under the same rationale.

11. Claims 24-28, 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto (US Pat No. 6,572,660 B1, 6/3/03, filed 8/18/99, priority 8/30/98) in view of LaStrange et al. (US Pat No. 5,933,142, 8/3/99, filed 2/27/98, priority 5/28/96).

Regarding independent claim 24, Okamoto discloses:

- opening a viewer containing contents of a selected version of said child context, wherein said contents are selected in part in dependence on a user-selected reference in said parent context to said child context (**figures 5, 8D, 13**: the view of the hyperlink document "Favorite quotes" 78 in figure 13 is opened containing contents of a selected version of the child context where said contents are selected as in 70 in figure 5 in dependence on a user-selected reference Favorite quotes 74 in the parent context 60 in figure 8D, to the child context Favorite quotes 78 as seen in figure 13; **col 8, lines 59-64**: "...When the primary mouse *button 12 is depressed while the pointer is over the hyperlink-visual element 74, views associated with each hyperlinked documents 76 and 78 are displayed in separate hypermedia processing windows*")

Okamoto does not disclose creating and saving a new version of said child context comprising said contents.

LaStrange discloses creating and saving a new version of said child context comprising said contents (**figure 5, col 4, lines 29-37, col 1, line 65 to col 2, line 13**: when a user activates hyperlink 54 "LINK TO PAGE 2" contained within the first web page, a second browser window 60 will display the content of the second page; the fact that browser 60 has the function EDIT inherently shows that the second page which is the child context, can be edited to make a new version of the second page, and FILE function inherently shows that once the second page is edited, the page will be saved using the SAVE AS option under FILE which was well known in the art).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined LaStrange into Okamoto since LaStrange discloses the capability of creating and saving a new version of said child context providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto to modify a linked document to make a new version of said document and save it for later use in addition to merely creating the linked document as in Okamoto.

Regarding claim 25, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto discloses that said selected version is a most recent version of said child context (**figures 4-5**: since the selected version of text in 70 in figure 5 is the same as the text 64 in the original text 60 in figure 4, the selected version in 70 is the most recent version of said child context).

Regarding claim 26, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto discloses that the selected version is selected by said user (figures 4-5).

Regarding claim 27, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto and LaStrange do not disclose that said versions of said child context are stored in a single directory. Instead, LaStrange does disclose that the versions of said child context can be *edited and saved* (**figure 5**: function EDIT and function FILE that includes SAVE AS option implies editing and saving the second page).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified Okamoto and LaStrange to include a single directory for

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saving the second page in LaStrange which is equivalent to the child context since it was well known in the art that when saving a document, the document should be placed in a directory of the computer storage.

Regarding claim 28, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto discloses that said viewer is named by linked text associated with said reference (**figure 13**: the viewer 78 of the child context is named "Favorite quotes" by linked text associated with the reference Favorite quotes 74).

Regarding claim 30, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto does not disclose providing editing means for said user to edit said contents in said viewer.

LaStrange discloses providing editing means for said user to edit said contents in said viewer (**figure 5**: function EDIT is for providing editing means to said user to edit said content in said viewer).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined LaStrange into Okamoto since LaStrange teaches the editing means for editing the content in a viewer providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto to give a user the capability to edit the content in a viewer instead of merely displaying said content to said user.

12. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okamoto and LaStrange as applied to claim 24 above, and further in view of Hennings et al. (US Pat No. 6,763,496 B1, 7/13/04, filed 3/31/99).

Regarding claim 29, which is dependent on claim 24, Okamoto and LaStrange do not disclose that the version of said child context are named by uniquely identifying functions of timestamps at which said version are created.

Hennings discloses the hyperlink linking to a linked document where there is a contextual information including the date and time when said linked document is last modified (**col 14, lines 26-46, figure 7A**: information associated to the hyperlink

Cruises showing the date and time when the cruises.htm document is last modified).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have combined Hennings into Okamoto and LaStrange since Hennings teaches a hyperlink linking to a document in association with the date and time when the linked document is modified providing the advantage to incorporate into Okamoto to easily keep track the changes with associated times made to the linked document, which is equivalent to the new context as claimed.

13. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over LaStrange et al. (US Pat No. 5,933,142, 8/3/99, filed 2/27/98).

Regarding independent claim 31, LaStrange discloses presenting contents of linked computer contexts for editing by a user, comprising, in response to a user command and selection of a particular reference in a source context (**figure 5, col 4, lines 23-37**: upon selecting the hyperlink "LINK TO PAGE 2" in the source context page 1, presenting the content of the second page of linked computer context is performed where a user can edit the content of the second page *by clicking on EDIT button*, when editing, the browser contains the content of the page 2, which is the target context, that is linked to by the particular reference "LINK TO PAGE 2").

LaStrange does not disclose providing an editor containing contents of a target context that is linked to by said particular reference, wherein a context of said editor is named by linked text associated with said reference.

Instead, LaStrange discloses providing a browser, with EDIT function, containing contents of a target context that is linked to by said particular reference, wherein a context of the target document is named by linked text associated with said reference (**figure 5**: the EDIT button for editing the linked document, which is the target context, that is linked to by the particular reference "LINK TO PAGE 2" wherein the context of the page 2 is named by linked text associated with said reference).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have modified LaStrange to include an editor whose context is named by linked text associated with the reference in a source text since the EDIT feature in the browser that contains the contents of the target context linked to a



reference in the source context in LaStrange suggests providing an editor that be named by linked text associated with the reference in the source context.

### ***Conclusion***

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Allan, Automatic Hypertext Link Typing, ACM 1996, pages 42-52.

Davison, Topical Locality in the Web, ACM 2000, pages 272-279.

LaStrange et al. (US Pat No. 5,784,058, 7/21/98, filed 5/28/96).

Miyagawa et al. (US Pat No. 5,991,782, 11/23/99, filed 12/16/97).

Strahorn et al. (US Pat No. 5,993,140, 8/3/99, filed 6/30/97).

Potts, Jr. (US Pat No. 6,067,560, 5/23/00, filed 5/13/98).

Unger et al. (US Pat No. 6,230,168 B1, 5/8/01, filed 11/26/97).

Guenthner et al. (US Pat No. 6,230,196 B1, 5/8/01, filed 11/12/97).

Malcolm (US Pat No. 6,256,631 B1, 7/3/01, filed 9/30/97).

Combs (US Pat No. 6,138,129, 10/24/00, filed 12/16/97).

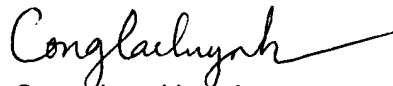
Horowitz et al. (US Pat No. 6,122,647, 9/19/00, filed 5/19/98).

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cong-Lac Huynh whose telephone number is 703-305-0432. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30-6:00).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on 703-308-5465. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Cong-Lac Huynh  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2178  
8/5/04